



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/052,847	11/10/2001	Michael Yeung	66329/14869	1898
23380	7590	03/13/2006		
TUCKER, ELLIS & WEST LLP 1150 HUNTINGTON BUILDING 925 EUCLID AVENUE CLEVELAND, OH 44115-1475			EXAMINER NAWAZ, ASAD M	
			ART UNIT 2155	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 03/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/052,847

Applicant(s)

YEUNG ET AL.

Examiner

Asad M. Nawaz

Art Unit

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 December 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment received on 12/05/05. Claims 1-3, 12-13, 18-19, and 27-28 have been amended. No other claims have been amended, canceled, or added. Accordingly, claims 1-32 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Specification

3. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 1-32 are rejected under 35 USC 112. The subject matter of a properly construed claim is defined by the terms that limit its scope. It is this subject matter that must be examined. As a general matter, the grammar and intended meaning of terms used in a claim will dictate whether the language limits the claim scope. Language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation.

The following are examples of language that may raise a question as to the limiting effect of the language in a claim:

- (A) statements of intended use or field of use,
- (B) "adapted to" or "adapted for" clauses,
- (C) "wherein" clauses, or
- (D) "whereby" clauses.

This list of examples is not intended to be exhaustive. See also MPEP § 2111.04. USPTO personnel are to give claims their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the supporting disclosure. *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Limitations appearing in the specification but not recited in the claim are not read into the claim. *E-Pass Techs., Inc. v. 3Com Corp.*, 343 F.3d 1364, 1369, 67 USPQ2d 1947, 1950 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (claims must be interpreted "in view of the specification" without importing limitations from the specification into the claims unnecessarily). *In re Prater*, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550551 (CCPA 1969). See also *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 321-22, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989) ("During patent examination the pending claims must be interpreted as broadly as their terms reasonably allow.... The reason is simply that during patent prosecution when claims can be amended, ambiguities should be recognized, scope and breadth of language explored, and clarification imposed.... An essential purpose of patent examination is to fashion claims that are precise, clear, correct, and unambiguous. Only in this way can uncertainties of claim scope be removed, as much as possible, during the administrative process.").

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-4, 9-20 and 23-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumashio (USPN: 6782387) further in view of Martin et al (USPN: 6553368).

As per claim 1, Kumashio teaches a method of providing access to a network-based document management system from a client (abstract), comprising the steps of: defining access point data representative of an access point within a local file system of the client (col. 13, lines 52-58, client (c3, fig. 3) can view through its access point);

interfacing to said access point with a local file navigation interface (col. 13, lines 52-58', client (c3, fig. 3), via its local access point, has a file navigation interface (T1 , fig. 3) that allow it to access files from within its local file system as well as other users' data systems as shown in fig. 4)

receiving from an associated user, via the local file navigation interface, document management instructions (Fig 9, numeral 2)

and communicating received document management instructions to the document management module such that the associated user accesses the network-based document management system from within the local file navigation interface via

said access point defined within said local file system (col. 13, lines 52-65; fig. 4 shows a user, via its access point from its local interface, can access other document servers' file systems).

However, Kumashio does not explicitly indicate that the document processing operations are represented in a format native to the local file navigation interface.

In related art, Martin et al teaches a similar environment in which data can be accessed by a directory service operable under the given protocol by configuring an attribute access method and using this method to retrieve the information. (abstract; col 2, lines 2-67)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Martin et al into those of Kumashio to facilitate greater ease of use. By standardizing the system to incorporate features such as directory access by authorized users seamlessly, the user will no longer have to worry about interfacing issues.

Claims 12, 18, and 27 recite similar limitations to claim 1 therefore, they are rejected using similar rationale as claim 1.

As per claims 2, 13, 19, and 28, Kumashio teaches a user of said local file navigation interface in the step of interfacing transfers document files between said local file system and the network-based document management system via said access point in accordance with pre-selected access rights associated with the associated user (col. 13, lines 41-43 & 52-58., col. 14, lines 47-56; client (c3, fig. 3) can access data server (c1 , fig. 3) via its interface program (p1 , fig. 3)., using its interface to other data

Art Unit: 2155

servers, client can manipulate or transfer documents between itself to any of the data servers as shown in fig. 4; this limitation is also present within Martin et al).

As per claims 3, 14, 20 and 29, Kumashio teaches a user-selectable folder icon that conforms to a user interface of an operating system of said client (F1 , figure 4, col. 14, lines 45-47., user can select any folder to access from its user interface).

As per claim 4, Kumashio discloses local file navigation interface is integrated into an operating system of said client (fig. 4, col. 14, lines 4-20).

As per claims 9 and 24, Kumashio teaches access point in the step of defining provides a link between said local file system and the network-based document management system (col. 14, lines 35-44., fig. 4 shows an interface linking the client and data servers file systems).

As per claims 10 and 25, Kumashio teaches a user who accesses the network-based document management system via said access point in the step of accessing performs deleting, renaming, moving and copying a document file (fig. 18c, col. 19, lines 37-40., user can manipulate the document file using any of these commands).

As per claims 11 and 26, Kumashio teaches a user who accesses the network-based document management system via said access point in the step of accessing performs transferring a folder between said local file system and the network-based document management system (col. 13, lines 41-43 & 52-58', col. 14, lines 47-56; client (c3, fig. 3) can access the data server (c1 , fig. 3) using its interface program (p1 , fig. 3), using its interface to the data server's access point, client can manipulate or transfer folders between itself to any of the data servers as shown in fig. 4).

8. Claims 5-8 and 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumashio and Martin in view of Huang et al, 6,571,245 (Huang hereafter).

As per claims 5-8, while Kumashio and Martin does not explicitly show security measures such as validating the user when the user logs into his workstation or the network prior to granting access to document management system or when the user accesses the access point via his local file navigation interface, it is well known in the art that various security parameters such as valid userIDs and passwords are widely employed to restrict unauthorized access to private data as shown by Huang in (element 410, fig. 4, col. 13-15). Huang further discloses a user can select various levels of security parameters as desired (col. 14, lines 58-63) such as restricting access to certain file folders (col. 9, lines 45-48). Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use security parameters to restrict unauthorized access to private data systems and files.

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

Art Unit: 2155

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

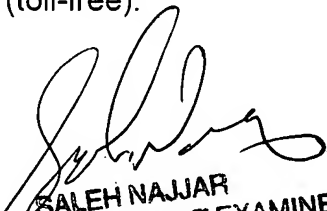
Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Asad M. Nawaz whose telephone number is (571) 272-3988. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AMN


SALEH NAJJAR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER